

## Steam Tugs

**Steam Tugs.**  
NOTICE.  
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
STEAM-TUG "FAME," 110 H. P.

NOMINAL.  
*With disconnecting Engines.*  
**T**HIS Powerful TUG is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in Harbour, or Tow them to or from Sea.  
 For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, d'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.  
**JOHN S. LAPRAIK,**  
*Secretary.*  
 Hongkong, October 13, 1866.


NOTICE.  
UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONG-  
KONG AND WHAMPOA,  
(LIMITED.)  
STEAM TUG "LITTLE ORPHAN."  
THIS Powerful TUG is available at any  
moment to Berth Vessels in this Har-  
bour, or to Tow them to or from Sea.  
For Particulars, apply at the Company's  
Office, Pedder's Wharf, PRINCE OF WALES

or to the Captain on Board.  
J. B. ENDICOTT,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, October 12, 1865.

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**Shipping.**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.  
The S. S. **"DOUGLAS,"**  
Capt. FITMAN, will leave for the  
above Ports on Sunday, the 2nd  
February, at 8 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 28, 1868. 2fe

**FOR YOKOHAMA.**  

The A.1. Prussian Schooner,  
**"ZWEY GEBRÜDER,"**  
Capt. SASS, having the greater  
portion of her Cargo engaged,  
will have quick despatch.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.  
Hongkong, January 17, 1868.

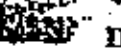
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**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The A.1. Amer. Clipper-ship


**"JAMES GUTHRIE."**  
 830 Tons Register, JOHNSON,  
 Master, having the greater  
 part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick  
 dispatch as above.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 J. BOSMAN & Co.  
 Hongkong, January 15, 1868.

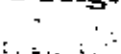
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FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.  
 The British Ship  
 "JOSHUA PATTERSON"


 Capt. SUDSEY, will have im-  
 mediate despatch for the above  
 ports.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 ROZARIO & Co.  
 Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

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FOR NEW YORK  
 The A 1 Hamburg Barque  
 "GALATEA"  
 MATFIELD, Master, 375 Tons  
 Register, will load at Wham-



for the above Port, and has room for a  
limited amount of Cargo, for which, apply  
to  
**OLIPHANT & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

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**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A 1 Hamburg Barque  
"CERES,"  
LORENZEN, Master, 588 Tons  
Register, will load at Whampoa  
the above port, and has room for a

nted amount of Cargo; for which, apply  
 HONGKONG, January 6, 1868.  
 OLYPHANT & Co.  
 FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.  
 The 41 British Barquo.  
 "STAG,"  
 Captain MARTIN, of 260 Tons  
 Register, or 6,900 piculs carry-  
 capacity.  
 apply to  
 HENRIAN BROTHERS &

**"SOPHIE," FROM LONDON.**  
 CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above  
 vessel are requested to send in their  
 bills of Lading for countersignature, and  
 to effect immediate delivery of their Goods.  
 Cargo impeding discharge will be landed  
 at the risk of Consignees' risk and expense.  
 BIRLEY & Co.  
 Hongkong, January 28, 1868.

**"VIRGEN DEL CARMEN," FROM  
MANILA.**  
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-  
named Vessel, will please send in their  
order of Lading for countersignature, and  
immediate delivery of their goods.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Ves-  
sel will be landed and stored at the risk and  
expense of the Consignees.

**AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.**  
Singapore, December 14, 1887.

ESSAGERIES IMPERIALES CO.  
NOTICE.  
E following cases have been landed and  
stored at the risk and expense of the  
signees, who are requested to take im-  
mediate delivery:—  
Ex *Alphees*, 7th September.  
& Co. 1. .... 1 case Sundries.  
Ex *Tigre*, 6th December.  
..... 1 basket Feathers,  
Ex *Demer*, 7th December.

531, ... .. 1 case Watches.  
 ... .. 1 caso paper.  
**C. BERTRAND,**  
*Principal Agent,*  
 Hongkong, January 20, 1867.



the next five years, is a very moderate con-

... was worse and worse. He was  
sent to Gaol for three months, with  
labor.



is a very moderate com-  
Military and Naval pro-  
by the colony under the

seems to be no doubt  
either parliament or the  
as to the existence of a  
the memorial repudiated,  
ity will be strengthened  
the framers of the me-  
overlooked. The remis-  
tribution would be equi-  
sition by the Home Go-  
they had acted unjustly to  
the question of defence,  
ed on the principle that  
thall themselves provide  
ence, so that Her Ma-  
lierto detailed to colonial  
believed for duties, more  
New Zealand is a  
point. Obeying the de-  
tax-payer, the British  
threw their troops and  
of the Maori war on the  
same policy in opera-  
much to the disgust of  
the north, who want  
their battles against the  
the south-eastern colonies  
of the Home Govern-  
ment. Indeed, some five  
Victoria, established a  
to several thousands of  
fary and naval services  
Grown. In each colony  
have fully recognised the  
requirements made upon  
vances to British troops,  
of volunteer rifle and  
and naval brigades, testify  
to each contribute, in  
towards providing the  
self-defence.

A direct answer that these  
colonies, and that Hong-  
fact does not get rid of  
asserted by the Crown,  
lessen the extent of the  
Hongkong is, as we  
among those colonies the  
of the defence of which  
by the Crown; which  
should contribute a pro-  
portion count to have pro-  
posed to ascertain what  
000 bears to the aggre-  
by the Home Govern-  
ment memorialised for a  
sum now demanded of  
disproportionate thereto,  
that "Hongkong" is  
in mind of the Colonial  
China Trade, and that  
is not levied solely on  
sion to property in land  
island, which is toler-  
rates, but that it is levied  
on the whole of the fo-  
in these areas, the Stamp  
est equitable and easiest  
the amount.

her consideration which  
compel the House to re-  
tal. To grant its prayer  
a reversal of the policy  
Home Government, but  
ord a precedent for the  
its, which pay £80,000  
ple there are naturally  
movement in Hongkong,  
hope for success."

he (says a Straits paper) is  
ledged that we are not  
sted in the matter, for if  
erchants with a trade, we  
now much larger than the  
object to £20,000, how  
we in the Straits Colony  
Military Contribution  
ree times as much, why  
own in the Estimates for  
our Auditor-General?  
Hongkong Memorial is  
house of Commons will be  
same effect, by the Straits  
earnest hope" of being  
ord charge to themselves  
long attempt will fail  
the grounds assigned.  
If expressing deep re-  
munism should be, so  
themselves to the pro-  
defeat. The result of  
to a Stamp Act was  
of the gambling licen-  
dictated; and we feel  
prophecy, with a feeling  
that, the British Par-  
liament to recognise the  
in the memorial—viz.  
should be exempted from  
any contribution what-  
maintenance of the Brit-  
ish safety of the for-  
ally in these seas has

informed that the story  
on respecting the har-  
acted, as to their being  
unfinished state, is not  
no attempt to transfer  
of department has been  
ret that we were misin-  
formed. The moral of our  
is however none the less  
we regret that we may  
dear department the vic-

LOCAL.  
of Signora Verelli  
Ludiano. The con-  
fession, consisting of  
popular opera. Signora  
doted by Signor Sforzani.  
as a graceful mark of  
the Admiral Belli, his  
crew, all of the ships  
of the merchant vessels  
in flag half-mast during  
last complement was  
of the deceased by the

lowering of several flags on shore; but it  
was matter for general regret that the  
complement was not universal, the ensign  
over Government House (and others)  
remaining unchanged.

A CHINESE was found dead yesterday in  
a pawn broker's shop, Canton Street. How  
he got there no one knows as yet. He was  
suspended by the neck, and to all appear-  
ance must have hanged himself. It is said  
that losses at the gambling table had in-  
duced him to try the more desperate game  
of suicide. An inquest was held on the  
body at the Civil Hospital this afternoon.

The following is translated from a native  
newspaper printed and published at Shang-  
hai:—"The particulars respecting the  
appointments of Chi Kung and Tsun Kia  
Ku as Chinese Ambassadors we have not  
yet been able to learn, but a friend from  
the capital has supplied the following de-  
tails:—"The 20th day of the 10th moon  
(Pung Ché, 8th year). We have received  
the memorial presented by the Office of  
Foreign Affairs praying that the (U. S.)  
Envoy Burlingame, who in the transaction  
of business had shown himself genial, just  
and thoroughly acquainted with Foreign  
and Chinese matters, should be appointed  
to visit Foreign Treaty Powers in the ca-  
pacity of Envoy; and upon due consideration,  
We approve of and give our Imperial as-  
sent to the prayer of the memorial. Respect  
this."

And on the 1st of the 11th moon.—We  
have received the Memorial of the Tsun-  
li-Yamen, praying that officials might be  
appointed to visit Foreign Treaty Powers  
as Envoys from China, and we accordingly,  
appointing Ohi Kang, holding the rank  
of Tsai and decorated with the peacock's  
feather, and Tsun Kia Ku, Pro-  
fect and Lang Chung of the Board of Rites,  
to proceed to Foreign countries in the  
capacity above indicated. This being the  
first occasion on which such envoys have  
been appointed, it is expedient that some  
reward should be given to the officials thus  
deputed. Both Chi-Kang and Tsun Kia  
Ku are now elevated to the dignity of  
second class Buttons and are to visit Foreign  
Treaty Powers as Envoys from China. Re-  
spect this." A supplementary Memorial  
has been presented by the Tsun-li-Yamen  
requesting that Cho-Peh-Han (Grown) may  
be appointed 1st assistant, and Ye-Shan  
(de Champa) second, &c. &c.

The mission will leave for San Francisco  
by the P. M. S. S. China, on the 25th  
February.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.  
Inspector Albert brought up and changed  
two Chinamen and two women with  
fighting and creating a disturbance in Tai-  
pian last night. The fifth (male) prisoner's  
head and face were in a gory mess from the  
effects of a bamboo. It appears that a fight  
between two of three again developed the  
Fenian or Donny-brookish spirit, and that  
the whole of the hundred joined in the  
fight. When the inspector arrived, the con-  
stantly were using bamboo and long poles  
pretty freely; and the two women were  
clutching each other by the hair of the  
head. In one house (33 Tank Lane) there  
were over fifty coolies, who disappeared by  
way of the roof so soon as the inspector  
appeared. It is supposed that the disturbance  
arose from a feud between chair-coolies and  
house-coolies.—The prisoners stated that  
of course they knew nothing about it, and  
were only walking in the street. His Wor-  
ship remarked that in such a disturbance  
the police could only apprehend those whom  
they found engaged in the fight. When a  
simple fight became a riot, it was a serious  
matter, as it endangered life and property.  
He would fine them \$2 or seven days' im-  
prisonment, and they would find \$25 secu-  
rity for next three months.

A prostitute of the highly-painted order  
appeared to complain against a Chinaman  
for an assault. From her statement, it ap-  
pears that prisoner called upon the painted  
beauty the other night, but that she wished  
to get rid of him before defendant inclined  
to go. Defendant's reason for complain-  
ing was much and she wished to drive her  
trade as much as possible. Prisoner, how-  
ever, ent complaint's thumb, smashed it some  
crockery, and demolished part of a portion  
wall, although he asserted that com-  
plaintant broke them herself.—His Worship  
said that prisoner had better keep away  
from such places if he could not behave  
himself. Decent men, when they went to  
such places, conducted themselves quietly.  
Disturbances in brothels were worse than  
any other class of disturbances; he de-  
sired to say, but he (the Magistrate) would  
only fine him 40s., or in default one month's  
imprisonment; and the prisoner would also  
pay £1.50 (or 7 days) for the damage done.  
Seven Chinamen were each fined 25c.  
for carrying away stones from the Mahomedan  
Cemetery; but as they did not know they  
were doing wrong, their master was ordered  
to pay the fines.

Eighteen Chinese—men, women and  
children—were charged with firing crackers,  
contrary to the Chinese notices produced, on  
25th instant. His Worship remarked, that  
they were allowed certain hours, in which  
they could fire as many crackers as they  
pleased. Prisoners, however, pleaded that  
as the children who fired the crackers.  
His Worship fined a portion of the crackers  
40s., and the other portion he mulcted in  
£2.

A Nephew, Panty-man of the steamer  
Dezores, was fined 50s. for a petty assault  
on the Captain's steward. Complainant is  
a colored man, and he produced a dirty  
towel with three small marks of blood  
thereon, caused by a blow on the upper lip.  
It seems that the colored man took the  
towel of going into the pantry and putting  
his hand into the dish from which the stew-  
ard had taken his breakfast; and that  
Hoping, objecting to such a proceeding,  
pushed him out and called him a "swine."  
While pushing him out, his hand caught  
the mouth of the colored man; he did not  
hit him intentionally.—His Worship, how-  
ever, indicated a nominal fine of 50s., with  
the remark that any similar disputes ought  
to be settled by the Purser, or by the pro-  
per authority. Discipline, not violence,  
ought to rule all on board ship.

A Chinaman was charged with stealing  
some pieces of clothing from another man,  
and with having paid the same to a Col-  
oniast was keeping the prisoner in his  
house, and was rubbed for his kindness.  
His Worship observed that it was a striking  
proof of stupidity to expect to win money  
from the gambling table, but to strip his  
clothes to carry out that stupid  
idea was worse and worse. He would send  
him to Goal for three months, with hard  
labor.

## CHINESE CUSTOMS' REPORTS.

The North China Daily News gives the  
following extracts from the Customs' Re-  
ports for November:—

SHANGHAI.—The Customs returns of  
trade at Shanghai during the month of  
November, show a decrease in the import  
of Shirts from 207,000 to 122,000 pieces;  
in T-Cloths from 49,000 to 52,000; in Drills  
from 25,000 to 6,000; in Cambrics from  
12,000 to 2,000; in Long Ellis from 13,000  
to 11,000; in Lustras from 24,000 to 17,000;  
in Iron from 10,000 to 5,000 piculs, and in  
Sugar from 86,000 to 52,000. The import  
of Coal has slightly increased, from 7,000  
to 8,000 tons.

NANKING.—A nearly general falling in  
in trade during November is complained of,  
except in opium. It is expected that the  
total export of tea will hardly equal last  
year. The export of cotton has nearly  
ceased, the Hankow demand having failed.  
The exportation of silk is 200 pieces short  
of last year.

CHONGKING.—The Commissioner of Customs  
states, in his monthly report, that the  
foundation of the Yellow River, in Shang-  
hai, has subsided; and that its banks  
have been raised.

CHONGKING.—The Commissioner of Customs  
states the increase in the importation of  
English piece goods continues most  
satisfactorily, a month's importation now  
being equal almost to the yearly supplies  
some time back. Nevertheless, the stocks,  
large as they appear, are easily disposed of,  
at fairly remunerative prices.

HANKOW.—Grey Shirtings show a still  
further decrease on last month's importa-  
tions, but White Shirtings and T-cloths  
show some improvement. The only other  
articles that show a marked increase are  
Sandalwood and Cotton. Of the new crop  
of the latter there have been 63,400 piculs  
imported for the two months of October  
and November, against 41,400 piculs dur-  
ing a similar period last year, proving that  
an annual supply is required in this dis-  
trict, as last year's supply was considered  
exceptionally large. If cotton in the raw  
form could be still so largely required, there  
is still opportunity for any one who  
intended consumption of European Cotton  
Fabrics, which has been increasing year by  
year, and will do so more as such goods can  
be chiefly supplied to compete with the  
Native Cloth. The 15,000 pieces T-cloths  
imported this month brings the total of  
these goods for the 11 months to date, to  
pieces 177,000, or more than 100,000 pieces  
over the whole of last year's importations,  
showing these goods to be in great favor;  
for although there is an increase of pieces,  
138,000 Grey Shirtings for the 11 months  
this year over last year, it is not propor-  
tionally so great; for Grey Shirtings have  
been increased from 624,000 pieces to 662,000  
pieces, whilst T-cloths have risen from  
70,000 pieces to 177,000 pieces.

Russian Cloths have been imported in  
monthly quantities of about 400 pieces;  
this month there were 1,048 pieces import-  
ed; and whereas the importations of Long  
Ellis, Cambrics, Spanish Stripes and Broad  
Cloths hardly exceed at last year's im-  
portations, showing less elasticity in the  
trade for Woollens than in that for Cotton  
Fabrics, still the trade must be well sus-  
tained, when for two successive years  
100,000 pieces of Long Ellis and 50,000  
pieces of Cambrics are worked off in this  
market; and although this year prices have  
not shown much profit, it is to be hoped  
that its very maintenance at these figures  
again during this year, holds forth encour-  
agement for future development. For it  
is certain that those who have adopted  
Foreign Woollen clothing are not likely to  
revert to their cumbersome padded clothing,  
so long as they can afford to purchase the  
better material; and although Foreign  
trade has proved disastrous of late to  
merchants, the bulk of the population in  
this part of China have been greatly enriched,  
and throughout all producing districts  
have benefited largely by the high prices  
they have obtained for their Tea, Hemp,  
and Tobacco crops.

FOOCHOW, TEA.—In spite of the depressed  
state of the Market in England, the export  
of Tea continues briskly. The figures of  
last month brought to bear against those of  
the corresponding month of 1866, show an  
increase of no less than piculs 15,306, or  
38 %. The season of 1867-68 still has the  
advantage over that of 1866-67, to the ex-  
tent of 8 %. The total export of Tea last  
year, from the opening of the market up to  
the 30th November, was piece 382,127;  
while the export for the same period this  
year has reached piculs 416,900, showing  
an increase of piculs 34,773, which may be re-  
presented by the percentage given.  
The settlements during the month were 37,907  
piculs of Oolong, 2,242 of Soochong, 3,615  
of Oolong, and 1,884 boxes of Scented Teas.  
Canton was quoted at Tls. 4.5 to Tls. 19;  
Soochong, Tls. 18 to 21; Oolong, Tls. 17.5  
to 24, and Scented Teas, Tls. 6 to 12.

The receipts of Tea from the country have been  
less than last year, and promise to continue  
so, owing to the low prices prevailing here.  
There is a considerably larger quantity of  
Tea in the country this year, than there  
was last year. The growers of the last re-  
ceived sufficient remuneration last year to  
induce them to cultivate every portion of  
ground that they could, in order to meet  
the demand which they anticipated would  
take place this year. The prices at the pre-  
sent time are low, that many do not care  
to send their Teas down here. Although  
there is a large decrease in the gross re-  
ceipts this season compared with last, it  
may be noted here that the packages of Tea  
are 3 % heavier than those received last  
year, which will tend to make the dis-  
crepancy less apparent than it otherwise  
would be.

## PIRACY AT THE N. RTH.

It seems probable that the piratical ma-  
raders, who used to find employment here  
have transferred their labours to the neigh-  
bourhood of the Yangtze. The following  
letter, which appears in the Shanghai  
Recorder of Jan. 24:  
SIR,—It is not perhaps generally known  
to the merchants and insurers of Shanghai  
to what extent piracy has of late been  
carried on, off the Saddle Islands, owing  
perhaps to the depredations of the mar-  
auders being chiefly among the Shanghai and  
Northern Junks, and the backwardness and  
apathy of the Chinese in communicating  
news of such import beyond their own  
immediate circle.  
For many years past, the commerce of  
Shanghai has been little interrupted by  
these marauders, nor have I known of  
heard of any direct attack being made upon  
either Chinese or foreign vessels within  
these last four or five years, until the pre-  
sent winter, for these wretches like other  
vermin usually confine themselves to warm  
climates. But, whatever the protecting  
influence might have been hitherto, it has

certainly lost its power now, for the Saddle  
Islands are literally swarming with these  
pests; and so daring have they become  
that even the Pilot boats, which have been  
hitherto a check upon them, are now  
openly attacked; and I may safely say that  
scarcely a junk which is unfortunate enough  
to get blown within the neighbourhood of the  
Saddles but becomes a prey to the  
pirates. But I will state a few facts which  
I am prepared to vouch for.

On the 13th of the present month, while  
cruising off the East Saddle, the wind  
blowing fresh from the N. W., two Shang-  
hai junks, one large and one small, bore  
out signals to the pilot boat New York,  
in which I was at the time in company with  
three other Pilots. A boat was lowered  
and one of our number went on board.  
Upon enquiry, he discovered that their  
object in signaling us was to beg us to give  
them our protection, which we agreed to do  
to the best of our ability.

After conferring with the Chinese, partly  
at their suggestion and partly in accordance  
with our own judgment, we conducted them  
into the East Saddle Bay, to prevent them  
from being blown out again to sea during  
the night, considering also that they would  
be safe there, as it was not within the  
knowledge of any of us that a piratical  
attack had been made there when a  
Pilot boat was in sight.

The two junks anchored about midnight,  
the schooner taking up her position in close  
proximity, being completely sheltered under  
the land. In the early part of the evening  
it was cloudy and dark; but the moon  
being just past full, it was easy after a  
short time, to see a distance of five miles in  
all directions, except under the land. A  
piratical attack was kept both on the junks  
and on the schooner, and the junks were  
being instructed, should they see the pirates  
approaching, to show a flash light and fire  
a signal. For some hours all was quiet;  
nothing on the horizon; no signal from the  
junks. Towards midnight, the word was  
given from the watch on board the schooner  
that something was approaching, and all on  
board were speedily on the alert. Close  
under the land loomed the square headed  
schooner, and gradually these two  
of these craft were discovered, appearing  
down upon the Shanghai junks, while sig-  
nals in all directions flashed upon the  
waters.

The New York was speedily underweigh,  
not however before two of the pirates' craft  
had got on each side of the larger  
Shanghai junk, while the third took up her  
position alongside the smaller one. The  
pirates, without delay, brought close  
under the stern of the last Shanghai junk,  
but, to the horror of all, they directed  
that the latter had already fallen into the  
hands of the pirates. A shower of pikes,  
many of which came down on the schooner's  
deck, was hurled at us; amidst yells of  
defiance. On looking more closely we  
discovered that the cables of the junk had  
been already cut, that the pirates had  
boarded her, and that she was completely  
under their power. One of our Chinese  
men, we hailed, to see if we could get any  
answer from the men belonging to the junk,  
and thereby was: "They are killing all on  
board." Completely unprepared for an at-  
tack, without a single arm—even a revolver  
—on board, it was beyond our power to  
render any assistance to the unfortunate  
victims; and we were reluctantly compelled  
for our own safety to bear out to sea. The  
pirates were swarming with men, and it would  
have been useless to attempt to at-  
tempt to board in our defenceless vessel.  
We were making off, a shot whizzed past our  
bow, but the schooner soon carried us be-  
yond the reach of the pirates' bad gunnery.  
We did not leave the spot until we had lost  
all hope of frightening the pirates away or  
rendering any assistance whatever. We saw  
them with regret cut their unburned state,  
and toward with us, and we could not  
smiling satisfaction to see if we could get any  
answer from the men belonging to the junk,  
and thereby was: "They are killing all on  
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It is absolutely necessary that some steps  
should be taken to suppress these increasing  
attacks of pirates to the north of the Yangtze.  
The pirates' group, as the fact that they offered  
defiance to a foreign schooner points to the  
danger of their going one step further and  
attacking foreign vessels. The duty of  
suppressing piracy on their coasts clearly  
devolves upon the Chinese Government, and  
I would suggest that they arm the  
Pilot schooners and authorize them to ren-  
der assistance to any defenceless vessel,  
whether Chinese or European, which they  
may find in stress.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
THEODORE WALZER, Pilot.

## ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY CHINESE.

An occasional correspondent of the Shang-  
hai Recorder, writing from Kewkiang, Jan.  
15, says:—

Burglary at Kewkiang, in large capitals,  
would certainly be the most appropriate  
heading for the following account; but I  
leave you and your readers to judge for  
yourselves whether or not the occurrences  
of Sunday night merit this title.  
A British subject, married to a Chinese  
woman, lives, with his brother, at the back  
of the settlements in a house consisting of  
several small tenements with common en-  
trance which is closed at night. On Sunday  
night, at half past eleven, the inmates were  
disturbed by the Chinese watch of some  
sixty men knocking and demanding to be  
admitted. The landlord refused, on the  
plea that he was a British subject; and  
telling them that, if they wanted to search  
his house, they must bring authority to do  
so from the British Consul. On this being  
reported to the Taoist, who was making  
his rounds (by stopping at the Opium  
Guild), he gave orders for the door to be  
broken open, which was accordingly done;  
the landlord's brother had his hands pi-  
cured, and was taken off to prison; and the  
premises were searched by the soldiers,  
who tore the earings out of the ears of  
the man's wife, stole her other  
ornaments, some fifty thousand cash, a  
watch, a clock, &c., &c., the Taoist being  
in the house at the time. Before the alarm  
could be given at the Consulate, and ere  
the constable could reach the scene, the  
Taoist and his gang of house-breakers had  
disappeared. On Monday morning, the  
landlord's brother was released from prison,  
by the Consul, who, it is said, has demand-  
ed an apology for the insult to the British  
Flag, and an indemnity for the men; who  
have been residents here for a long time,  
and were well known to be British subjects  
by the native authorities.

Now, if even, it be the time to show an  
incredulous world the value of five dollars  
when expended on "Registration!" In  
my humble opinion neither apology nor

indemnity will be forthcoming. Will the  
presence of a Gunboat, if put to her proper  
use, produce the desired result? I fear  
the necessary steps will not be taken, and  
what a splendid leverage they are. Then  
where "Sir R. A. K. C. B." will be hood-  
winked as usual, and the mountain will not  
even bring forth a mus (s). It is too much  
to expect that the feelings of a Taoist  
should be hurt by being dismissed from a  
post, of which he has so successfully avail-  
ed himself to demonstrate his anti-foreign  
convictions. Y committing a burglary on a  
British subject's castle! Had Mr Cooper,  
late of the Army, had now of this Consul,  
late, inhabited the castle in question, the  
burglars might have received one of those  
lessons which certainly have a much more  
beneficial effect upon the Chinese mind  
than the co-operative oil manufactured at  
Peking.

## JAPAN.

The Gazette (Yokohama) of Jan. 15, gives  
the following summary for the previous  
fortnight:—

Our military arena is now removed to  
the shores of the Inland Sea. All the  
Foreign ministers are as yet at Osaka, and  
the position of the Japanese government is  
likely to keep them there for some time.  
The "situation" with regard to the politi-  
cal world of Japan is entirely changed  
since our last. The officials in Yedo and  
Yokohama perhaps know a good deal more  
than they care to tell; but early last week,  
their minds were concerned with the fact that  
the Teyon was surrounded in his castle at  
Kioto (the Mikio or metropolitan of the  
Empire), by the Princes of Samsu, Tsun,  
Choshi, and, as it afterwards came out,  
the Prince of Owari. (He has since reached  
Osaka, and is remaining quiet in his castle).  
An officer arrived from Yedo, accompanied  
by an interpreter, specially deputed to give  
this information to all the foreign Consuls,  
and to warn them that troubles were ap-  
proaching in Yedo, and might extend to  
Yokohama; and urged that they should  
guard themselves. The intelligence was productive  
of very little apprehension on the part of  
foreigners; but the English Acting Consul  
issued a "Notification" suggesting to his  
countrymen the propriety of confining their  
excursions to within reasonable limits of  
the settlement. Even this however had  
but little effect, for Kanagawa, Kanakura,  
and Taitse have had their visitors as  
before. The Japanese Government has  
placed strong guards in all the country  
round, and taken all precautions against  
the evil-disposed. One of the camps com-  
posed of the Kera of the Daijio Okubo  
Ishino no Kami was attacked at Gynya,  
about 20 ri from this, by an armed band  
of Ronins, who burnt the camp and killed  
some of the officers, but the Vice Governor  
of Kanagawa has gone with a force suffi-  
ciently large to put a stop to their little  
raids, and the robbers have fled and es-  
caped to Negura. The Japanese Govern-  
ment, also, through the Governor of Kanagawa,  
last week ordered all two-armed men  
who did not belong to the Government or  
could give no proper account of themselves  
to leave Yokohama; and the English and  
French Commandants are on the alert;  
quietly and without any obtrusiveness every  
precaution has been taken, so that while  
none expect an attack, except the alarmist  
of the class of Japanese who rejoice in the  
frighten foreigners, a warm reception is  
prepared for all comers.

This is about the extent of news concern-  
ing ourselves. From the Inland Sea, our intelligence  
will be more interesting. Osaka is opened  
to a Port at which Foreign ships can  
receive and deliver cargo, but a settle-  
ment in which foreigners may reside for  
purposes of trade. Higo is also opened  
(?) as a Port for Osaka, and at which it is  
hoped the business will be chiefly trans-  
acted. In point of fact, Higo is not  
opened to us, any further than any other  
village or town that we have the opportu-  
nity of visiting. The place ap-  
proachably is in Kobe, and contains a  
small number of houses, and contains a  
among those who have gone there, that it  
is an ill-closed settlement, and that in this  
and the Osaka settlement, Ministers have al-  
lowed themselves to be too easily cajoled by  
the Japanese. The site of the settlement  
at Osaka, we have formerly said so much  
about, and condemned so heartily and so  
strongly, that we do not care to say more  
about it here;—but we certainly were pre-  
pared to think better of Kobe. It is, how-  
ever, loudly condemned by those most in-  
terested, and it is said that the most candid  
of the Ministers themselves admit their  
mistake.

The Asiatic character has come out strong  
on this occasion. Houses have been hired  
in anticipation of the arrival of foreigners,  
at high but not outrageous rates. The  
burghain money was paid, the agreements  
ratified before the Japanese officials; but  
when the lessees claimed the premises, they  
found others in possession who had arrived  
with the multitude, and paid multitudinous  
instances than one; and the Japanese offi-  
cials uphold their dishonest countrymen—  
In the whole business of obtaining the  
opening of Osaka and Higo, the Foreign  
Ministers have had a very difficult game to  
play—but not nearly so much so, as the  
ministers at the opening of Yokohama.  
And emphatically they have not played it  
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